

PLAINTIFF [et al.],	:	
<i>Plaintiff[s],</i>	:	CIVIL ACTION
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
DEFENDANT [et al.],	:	No. ##-####
<i>Defendant[s].</i>	:	Judge Gene E.K. Pratter
	:	<i>[DO NOT FILE¹]</i>

discovery. They should identify what information each party needs in discovery as well as when and why. Counsel should also indicate all likely motions they anticipate (especially summary judgment and *Daubert* motions).

Proposed Schedule

Parties should propose a schedule in the below grid. Parties may add to this chart, but if, for example, expert discovery is unnecessary, mark it with “N/A.”

Stage	Proposal
Self-executing discovery	<i>Date</i>
Fact discovery	<i>Date</i>
Expert Reports	Plaintiff’s expert reports: <i>Date</i> Defendant’s expert reports <i>Date</i> Expert depositions: <i>Date</i> Deadline for <i>Daubert</i> motions: <i>Date</i>
Dispositive motions	<i>Date</i>
Trial Pool	<i>Date</i>
Trial Date Certain (Tentative)	<i>Date</i>

Initial Disclosures (Self-Executing Discovery) (Rule 26(f)(3)(A))

Rule 26(a)(1) lays out the requirements for initial disclosures. Counsel should state the parties’ agreement on timing, form, and scope of initial disclosures by specifically identifying not only the information listed in Rule 26(a)(1), but also any additional information the parties agree to disclose informally.

Self-executing discovery should not be delayed until the initial pretrial conference. If the parties have not made the Rule 26(a)(1) initial disclosures before the initial pretrial conference, they should explain why not and indicate when they expect to have completed it.

In employment cases involving adverse action, counsel should proceed in consultation with the “Pilot Project Regarding Initial Discovery Protocols for Employment Cases Alleging Adverse Action.”²

Fact and Expert Discovery (Rule 26(f)(3)(B))

Counsel should indicate the nature, sequence, and timing of fact and expert (if applicable) discovery. They should indicate, for example, if they expect to *need* to exceed the standard number of interrogatories or depositions as provided for in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and they should stipulate to such a change. Counsel should also address whether there is any need to conduct discovery in phases and, if so, why and to what extent. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 26(f)(3)(B). Phased discovery is generally disfavored.

If applicable, counsel should state their agreement on the timing and sequence of disclosure of the identity and anticipated testimony of expert witnesses, including whether (and by what date) depositions of experts will be needed. State whether expert reports may be exchanged simultaneously or whether their production should be staggered.

In an uncomplicated case, all discovery should be completed within 120 days after appearances have been filed for all defendants; counsel should state, if applicable, if and why they need longer to complete discovery. Note, in addition, that the discovery deadline means that all reasonably foreseeable discovery must be served, noticed, and completed by that date.³

² Go to the website for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (<https://www.paed.uscourts.gov/>), click the link for Judges’ Procedures, and look under Judge Pratter. The direct URL is <https://www.paed.uscourts.gov/documents/procedures/prapol3.pdf>.

³ The Court takes a hands-off approach to discovery. By agreement of the parties, discovery may take place after the dates set by the Court’s scheduling order, so long as the trial will not be delayed and trial preparation will not unreasonably be disrupted. The parties may make such an agreement without the Court’s intervention, but they *will* need the Court’s permission to change any due dates for motions or the trial pool. If the parties have not otherwise agreed, the moving party must show good cause if moving to compel discovery after the discovery deadline date.

Electronic Discovery (Rule 26(f)(3)(C))

The parties are expected to reach an agreement on how to conduct electronic discovery. In the event that they cannot reach an agreement before the initial pretrial conference, the Court may enter an order incorporating the default standards.

The parties are required to address procedures to preserve electronically stored information, to avoid inadvertent privilege waivers, and to determine the form in which electronic information will be produced. The cost of producing the information must be discussed. The parties should refer to the Court's "Checklist for Rule 26(f) Meet and Confer Regarding Electronically Stored Information ('ESI')" for additional guidance.⁴

Early Settlement or Alternative Dispute Resolution

Counsel should discuss "the possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the case." FED. R. CIV. P. 26(f)(2). They should familiarize themselves with Local Rule of Civil Procedure 53.3, which governs alternative dispute resolution.⁵

Counsel should state whether they request either a settlement conference before a Magistrate Judge or mediation under Local Rule of Civil Procedure 53.3. In either case, counsel should state when they expect to be ready to mediate or attend a settlement conference (e.g., after initial disclosures, after fact discovery closes, or after plaintiff produces his expert report).

The parties should explain any decision not to seek early resolution and should address what alternative dispute resolution they may be willing to consider, and when.

⁴ Go to the website for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (<https://www.paed.uscourts.gov/>), click the link for Judges' Procedures, and look under Judge Pratter. The direct URL is <https://www.paed.uscourts.gov/documents/procedures/prapol4.pdf>.

⁵ The Local Rules are available at <https://www.paed.uscourts.gov/documents/locrules/civil/cvrules.pdf>.

Trial Date

In the scheduling order that is issued following the initial pretrial conference, the Court generally schedules a trial pool date rather than a trial date certain. A trial pool date is a notice date that the matter is ripe for trial; generally, a date certain will be set at the final pretrial conference, which will take place about a week before the trial pool date.

The parties should propose a trial pool date that represents the date by which they expect to be ready for trial. If the parties instead request a date certain, they should indicate why. In either case, the parties should state how long each party expects for presentation of its case and an estimate for the length of the entire trial.

Expedited Trial Alternative

Counsel must certify to the Court that they have discussed with their respective clients the Expedited Trial Alternative described in the Court's General Policies and Procedures. If the parties agree to avail themselves of the Expedited Trial Alternative, they should promptly inform the Court, in which event their Joint Report may be curtailed accordingly.

Other Matters

Counsel should describe any discussion and agreement on relevant matters not addressed above. All counsel are expected to sign the joint report.